



Industrial Division

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)/
State Disposal System (SDS) Permit MN0000892**

PERMITTEE: Northern States Power Company d/b/a Xcel Energy
FACILITY NAME: Riverside Generating Plant
RECEIVING WATER: Mississippi River (Class 1C, 2Bd, 3C, 4A, 4B, 5&6 water)

CITY OR TOWNSHIP: Minneapolis **COUNTY:** Hennepin
ISSUANCE DATE: **EXPIRATION DATE:**

The state of Minnesota, on behalf of its citizens through the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), authorizes the Permittee to operate a disposal system at the facility named above and to discharge from this facility to the receiving water named above, in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

The goal of this permit is to reduce pollutant levels in point source discharges and protect water quality in accordance with Minnesota and US statutes and rules, including Minn. Stat. chs. 115 and 116, Minn. R. chs. 7001, 7050, 7053, 7060, 7090, and the US Clean Water Act.

This permit is effective on the issuance date identified above, and supersedes the previous permit that was issued for this facility on December 1, 2006. This permit expires at midnight on the expiration date identified above.

Signature: _____

Jeff Udd, P.E.,
Supervisor, Water Quality Permits Unit
Water Section
Industrial Division

for The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Submit DMRs to:

Attention: Discharge Monitoring Reports
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
520 Lafayette Rd N
St Paul, MN 55155-4194

Submit Other WQ Reports to:

Attention: WQ Submittals Center
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
520 Lafayette Rd N
St Paul, MN 55155-4194

Questions on this permit?

- For DMR and other permit reporting issues, contact:
Tamara Dahl, 507-476-4252.
- For specific permit requirements or permit compliance status, contact:
Eric Pederson, 651-757-2645.
- General permit or NPDES program questions, contact:
MPCA, 651-282-6143 or 1-800-657-3938.

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Facility Description

Northern States Power Company doing business as Xcel Energy Company operates a steam electric generating facility, known as the Riverside Generating Plant, located at 3100 Marshall Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The principal activity at this site is electric (steam and combustion) generation utilizing fossil fuel (natural gas) with a maximum generating capacity of 400 megawatts equivalent.

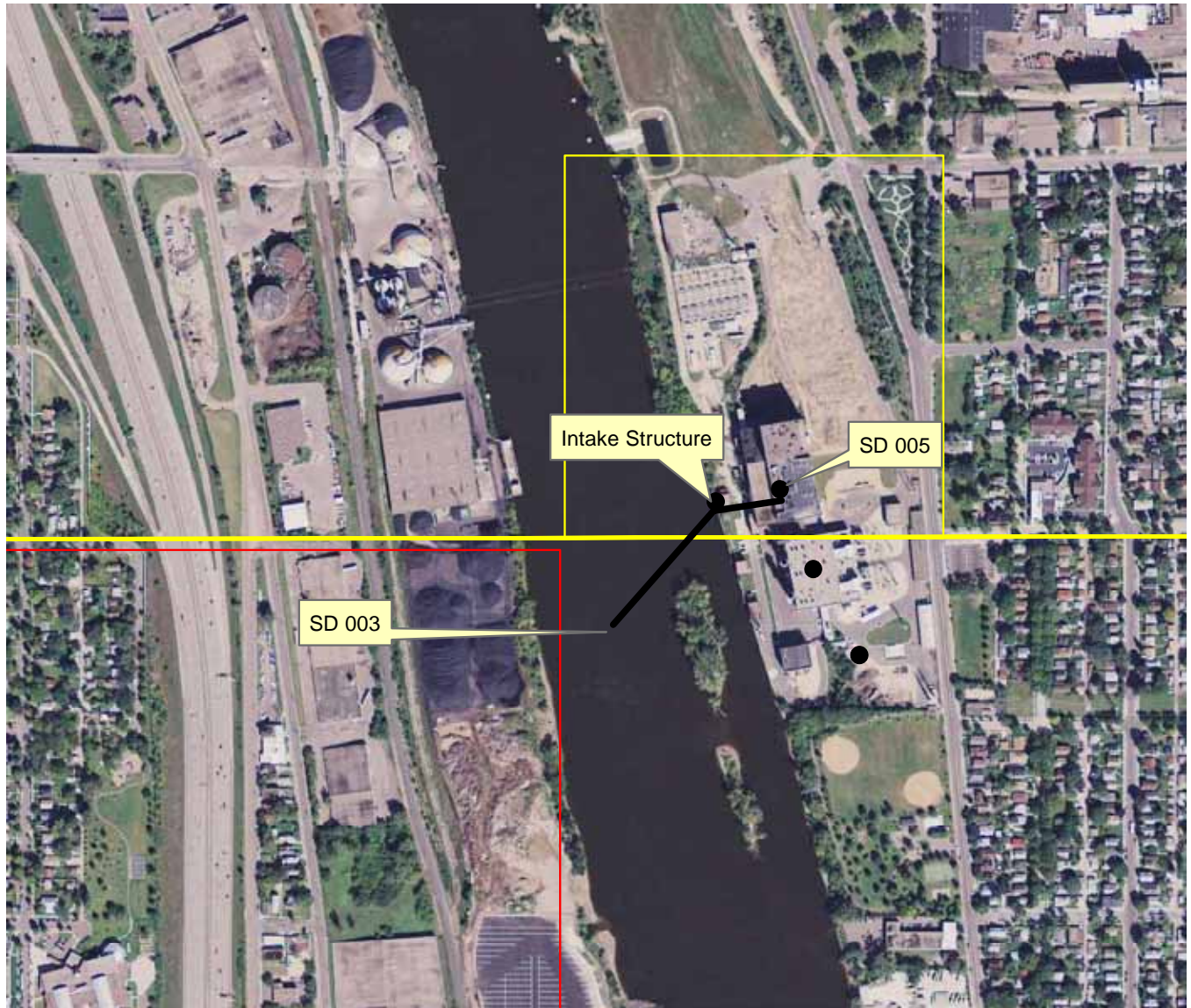
There are three sources providing water to this facility. Cooling water for the Unit 7 condenser is provided by the Mississippi River. Groundwater is used for the evaporative coolers and in the reverse osmosis and the demineralizer systems. City water is used for as a potable water supply, fire water systems, and emergency shower/eyewash.

There is only one point source outfall discharging to surface water from the Riverside Generating Plant. The discharge regulated as Station SD 003, consists of condenser cooling (Unit 7 condenser), auxiliary non-contact cooling water and screenhouse roof drains. This station discharges to the Mississippi River at an average rate of 86 million gallons per day and a maximum rate of 130 million gallons per day. A portion of the waste stream may be reused for deicing at the intake structure. The only pollutant added to this waste stream is heat.

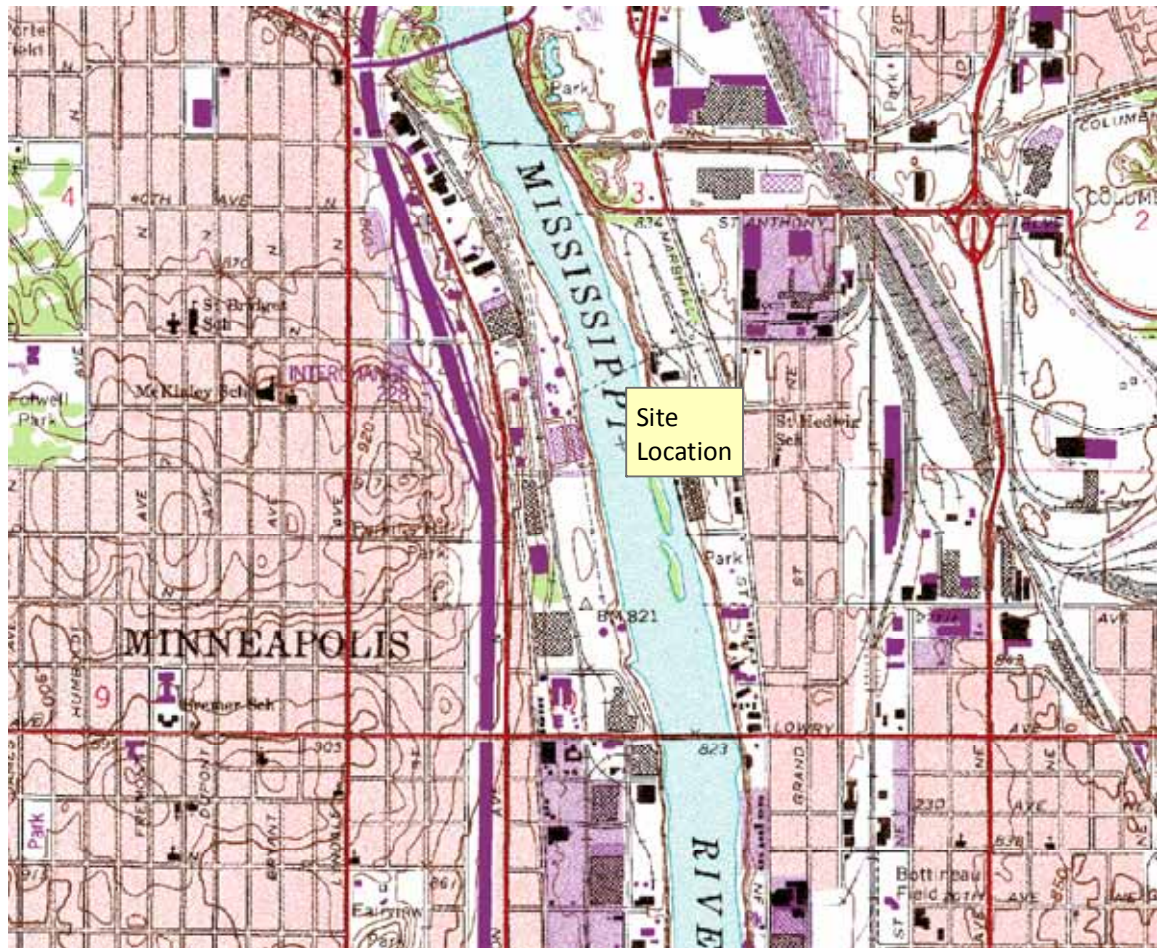
There is also an internal waste stream an internal 'low volume waste streams' regulated as Station WS 001. This outfall collects wastewater from the following sources: steam generator blowdown, demineralizer regeneration, reject and cleaning wastes from the reverse osmosis system, evaporative cooler blowdown, stack emission monitoring wastes, washwater from large parts and vehicles, combustion turbine cleaning, closed cooling (treated) water loop, floor drains, water lab drains, and miscellaneous other sources. Water treatment/chemical additives are used in conjunction with the demineralizer, the reverse osmosis system, closed cooling water system and the boiler. Some cleaning solutions may be used for floor and general cleaning. Miscellaneous lab chemicals, such as reagents and indicators, are used for water/wastewater analyses. *Simple Green* is used for vehicle and general cleaning. Average flow for this waste stream is 100,000 gallons per day, with a maximum flow of 500,000 gallons per day. Prior to co-mingling with the SD 003 outfall, these waters are treated through neutralization and settling.

The Permittee eliminated the exposure of significant materials/activities to stormwater and designed a stormwater retention system, which does not result in the discharge of stormwater associated with an industrial activity to surface waters. The permittee has certified that there is no exposure of stormwater to industrial activities.

Aerial Photo Showing Facility Location and Outfall Points



USGS Topographic Map of Facility Site



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Chapter 1. Steam Electric

1. Authorization

- 1.1 The Permittee is not prohibited from a discharge of cooling water for use as a de-icing agent at the intake structure should the need arise.
- 1.2 The Permittee is authorized to discharge once-through, noncontact cooling water; bearing cooling water; and reject water from the reverse osmosis system in accordance and in compliance with the effluent limitations, restrictions, and conditions contained in this permit.
- 1.3 The Permittee is authorized to discharge low-volume waste streams as further described herein.
- 1.4 The Permittee is authorized a mixing zone as allowed by Minn. R. R. 7050.0210, Subp. 5. The allowed mixing zone shall not extend beyond the Lowry Avenue Bridge which is about 725 meters (2,379 feet) beyond the point of discharge. The thermal effluent total mixing zone at any transect of the receiving water shall contain no more than fifty (50) percent of the cross-sectional area and/or volume of flow of the river and shall not extend over more than fifty (50) percent of the width.

2. Applicable Effluent Limitations - Thermal Limitation

- 2.1 The thermal waste stream shall not impact the safety and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the Mississippi River.
- 2.2 The heated effluent shall not raise the temperature of the receiving water at the edge of the specified mixing zone by more than 2.8 degree (*) C (5°F) above ambient based on the monthly average of the daily maximum temperature, but in no case shall the temperature of the receiving water (at the edge of the mixing zone) be raised above 30°C (86°F) based on the daily average temperature.
- 2.3 The ambient river temperature shall be defined as the temperature of the river at a point unaffected by the operation(s) or any thermal discharge(s) irrespective of source, and shall be representative of the main river channel.
- 2.4 The permittee shall conduct thermal monitoring on a continuous basis. The minimum, maximum and average temperatures shall be recorded daily, and daily values shall be reported on a form, supplemental to the monthly discharge monitoring report forms.
- 2.5 If the Permittee believes that the thermal limitation is more stringent than necessary to assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in and on the reach of the Mississippi River into which the thermal waste stream is discharged, the Permittee may submit an application for a 316(a) variance.
- 2.6 To demonstrate compliance with the thermal effluent limitation, the Permittee shall monitor the receiving water at the edge of the mixing zone [SW 003], preferably at a point near the Lowry Avenue Bridge. The temperature at the edge of the mixing zone shall be reported on the DMR form for Station SW 001. The difference between the upstream [SW 001] and downstream temperature shall be computed and reported on the DMR form for Station SD 003.

3. Intake Screens

- 3.1 Water used to rinse the intake screens shall be free of chlorine and chemical additives.
- 3.2 The Permittee shall dispose of debris collected on the intake screens in a manner that prevents the debris from entering waters of the state.
- 3.3 The Permittee shall comply with Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requirements concerning costs or charges assessed by the DNR for loss of fish or other aquatic life due to impingement or entrainment.

4. 316(b) Guidelines

- 4.1 The Permittee shall comply with the applicable impingement and entrainment reduction standards in accordance with Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act.

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Chapter 1. Steam Electric

4. 316(b) Guidelines

- 4.2 This permit may be modified to include additional requirements based on the best professional judgment of the MPCA, as well as any laws, regulations, or judicial orders pursuant to Section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act.
- 4.3 The MPCA has made the determination that the cooling water intake structure installed and operated by the Permittee reflects the best technology available for minimizing adverse impacts based on a review of the materials available at the time of permit issuance.
- 4.4 The location, design, construction and capacity of cooling water intake structures of any point source for which a standard is established pursuant to section 301 or 306 of the federal Clean Water Act shall reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact. (316(b) federal Clean Water Act)
- 4.5 The Permittee shall submit the following information with the subsequent NPDES/SDS permit renewal application.
 - a. the design intake flow of the intake structure
 - b. the percentage of intake flow used for cooling purposes
 - c. an estimate of the intake flow reduction at the plant based on the use of a 100 percent (or some lesser percentage) closed-cycle re-circulating cooling water system compared to a conventional once-through cooling water system
 - d. the through-screen design intake flow velocity
 - e. any impingement and entrainment data based on the operation of the plant's intake structure collected since the effective date of this permit
 - f. a detailed description of any changes in operation of the intake structure, or changes in the type of technologies used at the intake structure such as screens or other technologies affecting the rate of impingement and/or entrainment of fish and shellfish.

5. Definitions

- 5.1 Blowdown means the minimum discharge of recirculating water for the purpose of discharging materials contained in the water, the further buildup of which would cause concentration in amounts exceeding limits established by best engineering practices.
- 5.2 Capacity factor: The ratio of energy actually produced to that which would have been produced in the same period had the unit(s) been operated continuously at rated capacity. Capacity factors defines the relation between energy output over a given time span and the capacity for energy production over the same time span, and normally provides measure of utilization of the generating equipment relative to investment. This factor is also the ratio of the average load to the total rating of the installed generating equipment for a given period.
- 5.3 Chemical metal cleaning waste means any wastewater resulting from the cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.
- 5.4 Low volume waste sources means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established in 40 CFR □ 423. Low volume waste streams include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange and other water treatment systems, water treatment evaporative blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, floor drainage, boiler blowdown, cooling tower basin cleaning, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastes are not included.
- 5.5 Metal cleaning waste means any wastewater resulting from cleaning [with or without chemical cleaning compounds] any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.
- 5.6 Once-through cooling water means water passed through the main cooling condensers in one or two passes for the purpose of removing heat.

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Chapter 1. Steam Electric

5. Definitions

- 5.7 Operating capacity factor: the relationship between the average output and the peak demand for power which the plant is prepared to meet.
- 5.8 Recirculated cooling water means water which is passed through a cooling device for the purpose of removing such heat from the water and then passed again, except for blowdown through the main condenser.
- 5.9 Use factor: ratio of the actual energy output of a machine (generally used in connection with the performance of turbo-generators) during a certain period to the energy generation which could have been obtained during the actual operating hours in that period by operating the machine at rate capacity.

6. Noncontact Cooling Water

- 6.1 No chemicals are used in the once-through non-contact cooling water. This permit may be reopened and modified to authorize chlorination of the non-contact cooling water waste stream. (40 CFR 401.13)

7. pH Adjustment

- 7.1 Where a permittee continuously measures the pH of wastewater pursuant to a requirement or option in a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act, the permittee shall maintain the pH of such wastewater within the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines, except excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations:
 - (1) The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and
 - (2) No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes. (40 CFR 401.17)
- 7.2 For purposes of this section, an excursion is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.

Chapter 2. Stormwater Management

1. Authorization

- 1.1 The permittee has applied for no exposure pursuant to Minn. R. 7090.3060 and 40 CFR Part 122.26 (g).
- 1.2 Issuance of the permit also serves as issuance of a certification of no exposure to the facility based on the completed and signed application submitted by the permittee on (Minn. R. 7090.3060 Subp. 4.A.)

2. Special Requirements

- 2.1 The MPCA retains the authority to require the facility operator to comply with the requirements of this chapter, even when an industrial operator certifies no exposure, if the MPCA has determined that the discharge is contributing to the violation of, or interfering with the attainment or maintenance of water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses.

3. Water Quality Standards

- 3.1 The Permittee shall operate and maintain the facility and shall control runoff, including stormwater, from the facility to prevent the exceedance of water quality standards specified in Minnesota Rules, chs. 7050 and 7060.
- 3.2 The Permittee shall limit and control the use of materials at the facility that may cause exceedances of ground water standards specified in Minnesota Rules, ch. 7060. These materials include, but are not limited to, detergents and cleaning agents, solvents, chemical dust suppressants, lubricants, fuels, drilling fluids, oils, fertilizers, explosives and blasting agents.

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Chapter 2. Stormwater Management

4. Definitions

- 4.1 "Non-stormwater discharge" means any discharge not comprised entirely of stormwater discharges authorized by a NPDES permit.
- 4.2 "Runoff" means any liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.
- 4.3 No Exposure means that all industrial materials or activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snow melt, or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. Material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, or waste product.

(Minn. R. 7090.0080, subp.9.)

5. No Exposure

- 5.1 This conditional no-exposure exclusion is available on a facilitywide basis only. Where exposure to industrial materials or activities exists at some but not all areas of the facility, a permit is required for storm water discharges from the exposed areas.
- 5.2 This no-exposure exclusion is conditional. If circumstances change and the conditions for the no-exposure exclusion no longer apply to the facility, the operator must comply with the requirements of part 7090.3010. Where the operator anticipates a change in circumstance and the conditions for the no-exposure exclusion no longer apply, the operator shall apply for and obtain a permit under part 7090.3010 before the change of circumstance.
- 5.3 No exposure certification must be renewed at least once every five years. Providing the site continues to qualify, the Permittee shall re-apply for the no exposure exclusion in conjunction with the application for permit reissuance 180 days prior to permit expiration.
- 5.4 The person who signs an application for no-exposure certification must certify a condition of no exposure in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 122.26(g)(4)(iv).
- 5.5 The no exposure certification is non-transferrable. In the event that the facility operator changes, then the new operator must submit a new no exposure certification to the MPCA, Industrial Stormwater Program, 520 Lafayette Rd N, St Paul, MN 55155-4194.
- 5.6 The commissioner retains the authority to deny the no-exposure certification and require permit authorization as provided under part 7090.3010.

Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

1. Authorization

- 1.1 Compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit releases the Permittee from the requirement to obtain a separate permit for industrial activities at the storage, disposal and/or reuse site that would otherwise require the Permittee to obtain an industrial stormwater permit in accordance with the Clean Water Act and Agency rules, except where the use or reuse of dredged material is occurring at a location separate from other activity covered by this permit. The requirement to obtain a construction stormwater permit for land disturbing activities, where otherwise required, is not waived by this permit.
- 1.2 This permit authorizes the Permittee to store, dispose, and/or reuse dredged material in accordance with the provisions of this permit.

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

1. Authorization

- 1.3 This permit does not authorize or otherwise regulate dredging activity. However, dredging activity is subject to the water quality standards specified in Minnesota Rules chs. 7050 and 7060.

Initiation of dredge activities shall not commence until the Permittee has obtained all federal, state and/or local approvals that may be required for a particular project, including but not limited to state permits regulating activities in the bed of public waters as defined in Minn. Stat. sec. 105 from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), federal permits for dredged or fill material from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE), and local permits from the appropriate Soil and Water Conservation District, county or local unit of government (LUG).

- 1.4 The following activities are not authorized by this chapter:

- a. The discharge of wastewater or stormwater into waters of the state, unless authorized elsewhere by this permit.
- b. The discharge of dredged material to surface water from the storage, disposal and/or reuse facility, including disposal methods such as as unconfined disposal, beach nourishment, disposal in wetlands, other in-water disposal, or hydraulic dredging with return flow (non-confined hydraulic dredging).
- c. Permit coverage at sites for which Environmental Assessment Worksheets or Environmental Impact Statements are required, in accordance with Minn. R. ch. 4410, until that environmental review is completed.
- d. The discharge of sewage, wash water, scrubber water, spills, oil, hazardous substances, or equipment/vehicle cleaning and maintenance wastewaters to ditches, wetlands nor other surface waters of the state.
- e. The routing of pollutants from the dredging activity or the dredged material storage, disposal, and/or reuse facility to a municipal wastewater treatment system in any manner unless authorized by the pretreatment standards of the MPCA and the municipal authority.
- f. The transport of pollutants to a municipal wastewater treatment system that will interfere with the operation of the treatment system or cause pass-through violations of effluent limits or water quality standards.

2. Sampling and Analyses

- 2.1 Number of samples. Except for sieve grain size analysis, refer to Table 3 of Appendix 1 to this permit to determine the minimum number of samples required for sediment evaluation. Analysis must be conducted on samples that are representative of, and in consideration of the dredged material and activities at the project site. In some cases, the minimum number of sampled indicated on Table 3 will not be adequate to obtain representative samples, and additional analysis may be required. For sieve grain size analysis, a minimum of six representative sediment samples is required. For samples demonstrating sediment composition equal to or greater than 93% sand, as evidenced by the analyte results for "Particle Size .05-2.0 mm Sand, Dry Weight", analysis of remaining analytes in the 'Limits and Monitoring' section of this permit is not required (Table 1 of the Appendix).
- 2.2 Based on the evaluation of historical land uses and the reasonable likelihood for pollutants in the sediment to be dredged, analysis of analytes beyond the baseline analytes (Table 1 of the Appendix) may be required. These additional analytes are listed in Table 2 of the Appendix.

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

2. Sampling and Analyses

- 2.3 Grain Size Analysis. To demonstrate that dredged material from a given project or site is predominantly sand, and is therefore unlikely to be contaminated, 93% of the dredged material must be coarser than silt. To make this determination, the following procedure must be used:
- Conduct a sieve grain analysis using ASTM Method C-136 for the gradation analysis and ASTM Method D-2487 for classification.
 - Determine the minimum number of samples required using Table 3 in the Appendices section of this permit, based on the total amount of material to be dredged.
 - Conduct the analysis using the following US Standard sieves: 1", 1/2", 3/8", #4, #10, #100 and #200.
 - Report the results for each of the discrete sample locations as a mass percentage of retained sediments.
- 2.4 Timing of sediment evaluation. Dredged material shall be evaluated for pollutant contamination prior to removal of sediment, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Evaluation need not be repeated prior to final disposition, except in the case where co-mingling with other material has occurred at the treatment, storage, disposal and/or reuse site, and/or if additional analysis is specified by the MPCA.
- 2.5 Sampling location. Sample locations must properly characterize the dredged sediment.
- 2.6 All of the following apply to sediment sampling at dredge project sites:
- Samples shall be managed in accordance with ASTM E1391-03 Standard Guide for Collection, Storage, Characterization, and Manipulation of Sediments for Toxicological Testing and for Selection of Samplers Used to Collect Benthic Invertebrates.
 - All samples shall be taken with a core sampler, or another MPCA approved method.
 - All sampling equipment shall be properly cleaned prior to and following each sample collection.
 - The sieve grain size analysis shall be conducted using US Standard sieve numbers 10, 40, 100, and 200, and in accordance with ASTM Method D-422.
 - Samples collected for PCB, pesticide and other organic analyses shall be collected and processed using metallic (stainless steel preferred) liners, tubs, spoons and spatulas. Samples collected for other chemical analysis, including heavy metals, shall be collected and processed using non-metallic liners, tubs, spoons and spatulas.
 - Core samples from the dredging site shall be taken to the proposed dredging depth plus 2 feet, and shall be analyzed from each distinct layer observed in the material to be dredged. If no strata formation exists, core samples shall be divided into 2-foot segments, and each segment shall be analyzed for the required chemicals and characteristics. For cores extending into parent material, analysis of only the top 2-foot segment of parent material is required.
 - Core samples shall be visually inspected for the existence of strata formation, and a written description including position, length, odor, texture and color of the strata shall be provided to the Agency.

3. Rehandling, Off-Loading and Transportation of Dredged Material

- 3.1 Dredged materials shall be managed in a manner so as to minimize the amount of material returned by spillage, erosion or other discharge to waters of the state during rehandling, off-loading and/or transportation activities.

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

3. Rehandling, Off-Loading and Transportation of Dredged Material

- 3.2 Dredged material hauled on federal, state, or local highways, roads, or streets must be hauled in such a way as to prevent dredged material from leaking, spilling, or otherwise being deposited in the right-of-way. Dredged material deposited on a public roadway must be immediately removed and properly disposed.
- 3.3 The Permittee shall minimize vehicle tracking of soil or dredged material off-site at locations where vehicles exit the dredging, storage, disposal and/or reuse facility onto impervious surfaces by BMPs such as stone pads, concrete or steel wash racks, or equivalent systems.
- 3.4 Tracked soil and/or dredged material shall be removed from impervious surfaces that do not drain back to the dredged material storage, disposal and/or reuse facility within 24 hours of discovery, and placed in the storage, disposal and/or reuse facility site.
- 3.5 Areas for the rehandling and/or off-loading of dredged material shall be sloped away from surface water, or otherwise designed to prevent runoff from the area. In cases where the topography of the project does not physically allow for a slope away from surface water, the Permittee shall otherwise manage the area to minimize the amount of material returned by spillage, erosion or other discharge to waters of the state.

4. Storage, Disposal and/or Reuse of Dredged Material

C. Beneficial Use or Re-Use of Dredged Material

- 4.1 Prior to the use or reuse of a dredged material, the Permittee shall determine the appropriate "suitable reuse category" of the dredged material to be used or reused, as described below.

A. Temporary Storage and/or Treatment of Dredged Material

- 4.2 The Permittee shall limit and control the use of materials at the facility that may cause exceedances of ground water standards specified in Minnesota Rules, ch. 7060. These materials include, but are not limited to, detergents and cleaning agents, solvents, chemical dust suppressants, lubricants, fuels, drilling fluids, oils, fertilizers, explosives and blasting agents.
- 4.3 General. Any site used for the storage, disposal and/or reuse of a dredged material shall be operated and maintained by the Permittee to control runoff, including stormwater, from the facility to prevent the exceedance of water quality standards specified in Minnesota Rules, chs. 7053 and 7060.
- 4.4 Authorization. Prior to the use of a site for the storage, disposal, and/or reuse of dredged material, the Permittee shall obtain written MPCA approval for such use.
- 4.5 The use or reuse of dredged material as beach nourishment is not authorized by this permit.
- 4.6 All of the following requirements apply to the temporary storage and/or treatment of dredged material:
 - a. Temporary storage shall not exceed 1 year. Storage or accumulation of dredged material for more than 1 year constitutes disposal, and is not authorized by this permit.
 - b. The quantity of dredged material to be stored at the site shall not exceed the quantity of material able to be reasonably reused or otherwise managed at the site within the allowed duration. The Agency may initiate modification of this chapter in accordance with Minn. R. 7001.0190, subp. 1 to limit the amount of material authorized at any given site.
 - c. Dredged materials shall be managed in a manner so as to minimize the amount of material returned by spillage, erosion or other discharge to waters of the state. Best management practices for the management of dredged materials are outlined in the MPCA fact sheet, "Best Management Practices for the Management of Dredged Material", (wq-gen2-01, 12/11), which is included in the Appendices section of this permit.
 - d. If dikes, berms or silt fences have been constructed to contain temporary stockpiles of dredged material, they shall not be removed until all material has been removed from the stockpile.

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

4. Storage, Disposal and/or Reuse of Dredged Material

- 4.7 Suitable Reuse Categories. The suitable reuse category of a dredged material is based on the analyzed characteristics of the dredged material and appropriately applied Soil Reference Values (SRVs), which are listed in Table 1 in the Appendices section of this permit.

For the purposes of this permit, dredged material intended for the beneficial use or reuse is categorized into three tiers: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3.

a. Level 1 material is authorized to be used or reused at/on sites with a residential or recreational property use category. Level 1 material is characterized by:

- i. a contaminant level that is at or below all respective analyte concentrations listed in the Residential SRV column for any contaminant that can be reasonably expected to be present in the dredged material; or,
- ii. having more than 93% sand, as demonstrated by the grain size analysis described by part 2.3 of this chapter.

b. Level 2 material is authorized to be used or reused on/at sites with an industrial use category. Level 2 material is characterized by a contaminant level that is at or below all respective analyte concentrations listed in the Industrial SRV column for any contaminant that can be reasonably expected to be present in the dredged material.

c. Level 3 material is NOT authorized to be used or reused under this permit. Level 3 material is characterized by a contaminant level that is greater than any respective analyte concentrations listed in the Industrial SRV column for any contaminant that can be reasonably expected to be present in the dredged material.

- 4.8 The Permittee may dispose of dredged material at a permitted solid waste landfill, through on-site disposal, or through reuse for a beneficial purpose, as follows:

- a. Temporary storage and/or treatment of dredged material at the dredge project site. Temporary storage of dredged material is subject to the requirements of this chapter.
- c. Reuse of dredged material for beneficial purposes. Reuse of dredged material is subject to this chapter.

- 4.9 Storage Prior to Reuse. Storage of dredged material prior to reuse or use is subject to the temporary storage requirements this chapter.

5. Annual Report

- 5.1 Submit an annual 'Dredged Material Report' by February 1 of each year following permit issuance, for the preceding calendar year. The Permittee shall provide this report even if no dredging occurred during the preceding calendar year. Report on the form provided by the MPCA in the Appendices section of this permit, or another MPCA approved form.
- 5.2 Where a spill, unauthorized discharge and/or other violation occurred during the previous calendar year, a copy of the report generated or information submitted in accordance with part 1.31 and/or part 1.33 of the 'Total Facility Requirements' chapter shall be included in the annual 'Dredged Material Report'.

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

5. Annual Report

- 5.3 The annual 'Dredged Material Report' shall be on a form provided by the MPCA, or another MPCA approved form, and shall include the following elements:
- a. Dates of dredging;
 - b. Volume of material placed into storage or disposal facility;
 - c. Any incidents, such as spills, unauthorized discharge and/or other permit violations which may have occurred;
 - d. Water level records for the disposal facilities of hydraulic dredging projects;
 - e. Such information as the MPCA may reasonably require of the Permittee pursuant to Minn. R. 7001 and Minn. Stat. chap. 115 and 116 as amended;
 - f. For facilities that used or reused dredged material during the previous calendar year, the following information shall also be provided:
 - i. A written description of the use or reuse of the dredged material;
 - ii. A written determination of the use category and appropriate Soil Reference Values (SRVs), as described by part 4.6 of this chapter; and,
 - iii. The results of an evaluation of the level of contaminants in the dredged material proposed for reuse for the respective SRVs, as described in Table 1 of the Appendices.

6. Definitions

- 6.1 "Beneficial Re-use" means the re-use of dredged material, after the material has been dewatered, in projects such as, but not limited to: road base, building base or pad, etc.
- 6.2 "Construction Activity" means a disturbance to the land that results in a change in the topography, existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative), or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, leading to soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Examples can include clearing, grading, filling and excavating.
- 6.3 "Dredged Material" means any material removed from the bed of any waterway by dredging.
- 6.4 "Dredging" means any part of the process of the removal of material from the beds of waterways; transport of the material to a disposal, rehandling or treatment facility; treatment of the material; discharge of carriage or interstitial water; and disposal of the material.
- 6.5 "Erosion Control" means methods employed to prevent erosion. Examples include: soil stabilization practices, horizontal slope grading, temporary or permanent cover, and construction phasing. (look for SW definition)
- 6.6 "Grain Size Analysis" means a method to determine dredged material and disposal site sediment particle size distribution.
- 6.7 "Ordinary High-Water Level (OHWL)" means the boundary of waterbasins, watercourses, public waters, and public waters wetlands, and shall be an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the ordinary high water level is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel. For reservoirs and flowages, the ordinary high water level is the operating elevation of the normal summer pool. (Minn. Stat. chap. 103G.005 Subd. 14 and MN Rule 6120.2500 Subp. 11.)

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Chapter 3. Dredged Material Management

6. Definitions

- 6.8 "Pollutant" means any sewage, industrial waste, or other wastes, as defined in Minnesota Statutes permit 115.01, discharged into a disposal system or to waters of the state.
- 6.9 "Rehandling Facility" means a temporary storage site or facility used during the transportation of dredged material to a treatment or disposal facility.
- 6.10 "Sediment" means the unconsolidated inorganic and organic material that is suspended in and being transported by surface water, or has settled out and has deposited into beds.
- 6.11 "Stabilized" means staked sod, riprap, wood fiber blanket, or other material that prevents erosion from occurring has covered the exposed ground surface. Grass seed is not stabilization.
- 6.12 "Treatment Facility" in this permit means a natural or artificial confinement structure, site or area used for the separation of dredged material solids from the interstitial or carriage water.
- 6.13 "Upland Disposal" means the disposal of dredged materials landward from the ordinary high-water level of a waterway or waterbody.
- 6.14 "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means practices to prevent or reduce pollution of the waters of the state, including schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and other management practices and also includes treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge, or waste disposal or drainage from material storage, as defined in Minnesota Rules pt. 7001.1020, subp.5.
- 6.15 "MPCA" means the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or Minnesota Pollution Control Agency staff as delegated by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 6.16 "Permittee" means the entity identified as Permittee on the cover letter authorizing coverage under this permit.
- 6.17 "Waters of the State" means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, wetlands, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof.
- 6.18 "Agency" means the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).
- 6.19 "Beach Nourishment" means the disposal of dredged material on the beaches or in the water waterward starting at or above the Ordinary High Water Level (OHWL) for the purpose of adding to, replenishing, or preventing the erosion of, beach material.
- 6.20 "Discharges of Dredged Material" means any addition of dredged material into waters of the state and includes discharges of water from dredged material disposal operations including beach nourishment, upland, or confined disposal which return to waters of state. Material resuspended during normal dredging operations is considered "de minimis" and is not a dredged material discharge.
- 6.21 "Unconfined Disposal" means the deposition of dredged material, in water, on the bed of a waterway.
- 6.22 "Run-off" means any liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.
- 6.23 "Run-on" means any liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.
- 6.24 "Storage Facility" means a structure, site or area for the holding of dredged material for more than 48 hours in quantities equal to or greater than ten cubic yards. Storage for more than 1 year constitutes disposal.

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Chapter 4. Industrial Process Wastewater

1. Prohibited Discharges

- 1.1 This permit does not authorize the discharge of sewage, wash water, scrubber water, spills, oil, hazardous substances, or equipment/vehicle cleaning and maintenance wastewaters to ditches, wetlands or other surface waters of the state.
- 1.2 The Permittee shall prevent the routing of pollutants from the facility to a municipal wastewater treatment system in any manner unless authorized by the pretreatment standards of the MPCA and the municipal authority.
- 1.3 The Permittee shall not transport pollutants to a municipal wastewater treatment system that will interfere with the operation of the treatment system or cause pass-through violations of effluent limits or water quality standards.
- 1.4 Boiler Cleaning Wastes

There shall be no discharge of boiler cleaning wastes such as those defined in 40 CFR Part 423 (Federal Register Vol. 39, No 196, October 8, 1974). The Permittee presently manages boiler cleaning wastes off-site or incinerates the wastes subsequent to prior approval from the Air Quality Permitting Section of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

2. Chemical Additives

- 2.1 The following chemicals are used in conjunction with the reverse osmosis system:

Hydrochloric acid, used to neutralize reverse osmosis (RO) cleaning wastes
Professional Water Techs SpectraGuard SC, an anti-scalant used in the RO system
Minnicare RO Membrane Disinfectant, an RO cleaner
Ecolab Filtra Pure Acid Cleaner, an RO cleaner
Ecolab Filtra Pure Liquid TF, an RO cleaner

- 2.2 The following chemicals are used in conjunction with boiler operation:

Disodium phosphate, boiler water treatment
Trisodium phosphate, boiler water treatment
Ammonia, feedwater treatment in the heat recovery boiler for NOx emissions control

- 2.3 The following chemicals are used in the deionization system:

Sodium hydroxide, used for deionization resin regeneration
Sulfuric Acid, used for deionization resin regeneration

- 2.4 The following are chemicals which may be used at the facility:

Drewguard 315, a corrosion inhibitor used in the closed cooling water system
Simple Green, vehicle and general cleaning (drains to process water system)
Detergent cleaner (e.g., Turbotect 2020 blade wash), cleaning of the combustion turbine
Miscellaneous lab chemicals (reagents, indicators, etc.); used for water and wastewater testing and field analysis
Miscellaneous cleaning solutions for floor and general cleaning
Oil, associated with electrical equipment, fuel and storage, non-discharging except in for spill incidences

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Chapter 4. Industrial Process Wastewater

3. Toxic Substance Reporting

- 3.1 The Permittee shall notify the MPCA immediately of any knowledge or reason to believe that an activity has occurred that would result in the discharge of a toxic pollutant listed in Minnesota Rules, pt. 7001.1060, subp. 4 to 10 or listed below that is not limited in the permit, if the discharge of this toxic pollutant has exceeded or is expected to exceed the following levels:
- a. for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 200 ug/L;
 - b. for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 500 ug/L;
 - c. for antimony, 1mg/L;
 - d. for any other toxic pollutant listed in Minnesota Rules, pt. 7001.1060, subp. 4 to 10, 100 ug/L; or
 - e. five times the maximum concentration value identified and reported for that pollutant in the permit application. (Minnesota Rules, pt. 7001.1090, subp. 2.A)
- 3.2 The Permittee shall notify the MPCA immediately if the Permittee has begun or expects to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final by-product a toxic pollutant that was not reported in the permit application under Minnesota Rules, pt. 7001.1050, subp. 2.J. (Minnesota Rules, pt. 7001.1090, subp. 2.B)

4. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

- 4.1 PCBs, including but not limited to those used in electrical transformers and capacitors, shall not be discharged or released to the environment.

Chapter 5. Surface Discharge Stations

1. Sampling Location

- 1.1 Samples and measurements required by this permit shall be representative of the monitored and regulated activity.
- 1.2 For demonstrating compliance with the thermal effluent limitations, the Permittee shall refer to Chapter 1, Section 2. For determining the thermal load to the Mississippi River and compliance with the thermal effluent limitation, the Permittee shall report the temperature differential between the upstream (background) Station SW 001 and the edge of the mixing zone (SW 003) on the DMR form for Station SD 003.
- 1.3 Samples for the low volume waste stream, Station SD 005, shall be taken prior to co-mingling with the condenser cooling water waste stream and shall be representative of the waste streams contributing to the discharge.

2. Surface Discharges

- 2.1 Floating solids or visible foam shall not be discharged in other than trace amounts.
- 2.2 Oil or other substances shall not be discharged in amounts that create a visible color film.
- 2.3 The Permittee shall install and maintain outlet protection measures at the discharge stations to prevent erosion.
- 2.4 The discharge shall not degrade the aquatic habitat, which includes the waters of the state and stream bed, in any material manner.
- 2.5 The discharge shall not cause or contribute to a material increase in undesirable slime growths or aquatic plants, including algae.

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Chapter 5. Surface Discharge Stations

2. Surface Discharges

- 2.6 All discharges to surface waters shall:
- o Be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life;
 - o Be free of discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses;
 - o Not contain floating material in amounts that cause nuisance conditions or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 2.7 Irrespective of numeric effluent limitations contained herein [or lack thereof], the pollutant levels in the discharge shall not impair the receiving water for its designated use
- 2.8 The discharge shall not in any manner render the receiving water unsuitable for recreational activities in and on the water.

3. Discharge Monitoring Reports

- 3.1 The Permittee shall submit monitoring results for discharges in accordance with the limits and monitoring requirements for this station. If no discharge occurred during the reporting period, the Permittee shall check the "No Discharge" box on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

4. Requirements for Specific Stations

- 4.1 SD 003: Submit a monthly DMR monthly by 21 days after the end of each calendar month following permit issuance.
- 4.2 SD 005: Submit a monthly DMR monthly by 21 days after the end of each calendar month following permit issuance.

5. Winter Sampling Conditions

- 5.1 The Permittee shall sample flows at the designated monitoring stations including when this requires removing ice to sample the water. If the station is completely frozen throughout a designated sampling month, the Permittee shall check the "No Discharge" box on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and note the ice conditions in Comments on the DMR.

6. Special Requirements

- 6.1 The thermal effluent total mixing zone at any transect of the receiving water shall contain no more than fifty (50) percent of the cross-sectional area and/or volume of flow of the river and shall not extend over more than fifty (50) percent of the width.

7. Sampling Frequency

- 7.1 The Permittee may request a reduction or an elimination of mercury monitoring pending the results of four sampling events.
- 7.2 The Permittee may request a reduction or an elimination of the total phosphorus monitoring requirement pending final decisions on waste load allocations decisions for downstream impaired waters.

8. Sampling Protocol

- 8.1 The sampling procedures for measurement which are prescribed at 40 CFR part 136 shall apply to expressions of pollutant amounts, characteristics or properties in effluent limitations and standards, unless otherwise specifically noted in this permit.
- 8.2 The Permittee shall monitor total phosphorus levels in the low volume waste stream (SD 005) using EPA Method 365.1 with a low level reporting limit [e.g., 0.001 mg/L]. Sampling can occur any time during the calendar quarter and results reported on the DMR form for the last month of the calendar quarter. The Permittee shall calculate the mass level of phosphorus being discharge to the Mississippi River based on SD 005 flow volume only and report the result on the DMR form in the units specified.

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Chapter 5. Surface Discharge Stations

8. Sampling Protocol

- 8.3 The Permittee shall have the low volume waste stream analyzed for mercury twice per calendar year, once in the first half of the year and once in the second half. Samples for mercury may be taken at any time during the six-month period but must be reported on the DMR form for the last month of the six-month period (June and December).

Samples shall be taken using clean techniques EPA Method 1669 and analyzed using EPA Method 1631, Revision C and any subsequent revisions.

- 8.4 Waste load results for demonstrating compliance with the total maximum daily load Total Suspended Solids waste load allocation shall be representative at the low volume waste streams waste stream (Station SD 005) prior to co-mingling with the once-through, non-contact cooling water discharge. The once-through, non-contact cooling water waste stream, Station SD 003, shall not be used to determined levels of total suspended solids discharge from this facility.

9. Reporting Requirements

- 9.1 The Permittee can monitor for Oil&Grease at Station SD 005 anytime during the calendar quarter, but report results on the DMR form for the last month of the calendar quarter (i.e., Mar., June, Sept. and Dec.).

Chapter 6. Surface Water Stations

1. Sampling Location

- 1.1 Samples for Stations SW001 and SW003 shall be taken at a point mid-depth in the receiving water, upstream and edge-of-mixing zone respectively.
- 1.2 Upstream river water temperature is measured at the cooling water intake. This value will be used to represent ambient thermal conditions [SW 001].
- 1.3 Edge-of-mixing zone temperatures [Station SW 003] shall be taken in the vicinity of the Lowry Bridge.

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Chapter 6. Surface Water Stations

2. Special Requirements

- 2.1 Large debris collected at the intake structures shall be disposed of such that the debris does not re-enter waters of the state.
- 2.2 This demonstration must show that the alternative effluent limitation desired by the discharger, considering the cumulative impact of its thermal discharge together with all other significant impacts on the species affected, will assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the Mississippi River.
- 2.3 Upon completion of a 316(a) Study [See 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart H], the permittee may request that the permit be re-opened and the existing state water quality standard-based thermal limitations be replaced with a less stringent Sec. 316(a) thermal limitation.
- 2.4 The thermal effluent discharge limitation is based on the state water quality thermal standards. Section 316(a) of the Clean Water Act authorizes a less stringent thermal limitation if the discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that water quality-based effluent limitations for heat are more stringent than necessary to assure the protection and propagation of a balanced, indigenous community of shellfish, fish and wildlife in and on the body of water into which the heated effluent is discharged.

3. Discharge Monitoring Reports

- 3.1 The Permittee shall submit monitoring results in accordance with the limits and monitoring requirements for this station. If flow conditions are such that no sample could be acquired, the Permittee shall check the "No Flow" box and note the conditions on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

4. Winter Sampling Conditions

- 4.1 The Permittee shall sample flows at the designated monitoring stations including when this requires removing ice to sample the water. If the station is completely frozen throughout a designated sampling month, the Permittee shall check the "No Flow" box on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) and note the ice conditions in Comments on the DMR.

5. Requirements for Specific Stations

- 5.1 SW 001: Submit a monthly DMR monthly by 21 days after the end of each calendar month following permit issuance.
- 5.2 SW 003: Submit a monthly DMR monthly by 21 days after the end of each calendar month following permit issuance.

6. Sampling Protocol

- 6.1 All instruments used for field measurements shall be maintained and calibrated to insure accuracy of measurements.
- 6.2 Record location, date, time and results for each sample on the supplemental Discharge Monitoring Report form.

7. Reporting

- 7.1 Daily thermal values shall be reported on a daily values report and submitted with the monthly DMRs.

Chapter 7. Special Requirements

1. Special Requirements

Exceedance of Permitted Thermal Effluent Limitation(s) Under Energy Emergencies

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Chapter 7. Special Requirements

1. Special Requirements

- 1.1 The requirements of this section are applicable in the event the thermal limitations are exceeded for a limited period under extreme conditions of electrical energy emergencies. For the purposes of this permit, an 'electrical energy emergency' is defined as the time period during which Northern States Power Company's, d/b/a Xcel Energy (Permittee or Xcel Energy) generating system is in System Operation Code Red, or when in System Code Orange (danger) if degradation to Code Red appears imminent absent corrective measures.
- 1.2 Xcel Energy shall take all reasonable corrective measures available to avoid thermal limitation exceedances.
- 1.3 Exceedance of the permitted thermal effluent limitation may only occur during electrical energy emergencies. Conditions under which an exceedance may occur are as follows:
 - 1) Thermal limitation exceedances will only be considered during an electrical energy emergency. Xcel Energy shall base decisions regarding thermal limitation exceedances on engineering and operational measures necessary to maintain stable regional energy supplies and protect critical generation and transmission equipment.
 - 2) Thermal limitation exceedances are allowable only after Xcel Energy has exhausted all other reasonable alternatives and/or determined them to be inadequate. These alternatives include, but are not limited to, use of all available Xcel Energy power generation including Xcel Energy oil burning facilities and reserves, energy purchases, demand side management measures, curtailment of non-essential auxiliary load, and public appeals for voluntary energy conservation measures. Energy costs, either incurred at Xcel Energy generating facilities or through energy purchased, shall not be a factor in exhausting these alternatives.
- 1.4 Xcel Energy shall restore operations to return to compliance with permit thermal limitations as soon as possible upon termination of the electrical energy emergency, that is, upon return to a stable system Code Orange or better system code. The duration of thermal limitation exceedances shall be minimized.

Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

1. General Permit Requirements

Application for Permit Reissuance

The Permittee shall include, as part of the application for reissuance of this permit:

- 1.1 A USGS quad map showing facility location in relation to surrounding areas, and the actual point(s) at which the facility disposal of its wastewater(s).
- 1.2 An updated water balance, including a flow diagram, detailing water intake points, the flow of the water through the facility processes and flow contributions for the various points (e.g., water treatment systems such as demineralization and softening; condenser cooling, sanitary conveniences etc.), points at which chemicals are added, to the point of ultimate disposal (e.g., surface water, sanitary sewer, trucked off-site, etc.). Where there are significant seasonal variations, a peak flow diagram should also be provided.
- 1.3 An aerial photo or diagram (preferably to scale) showing the cooling water intake structure(s), location of significant facilities (e.g., generating station, stormwater detention ponds, coal handling and storage areas, above-ground bulk storage tanks).
- 1.4 As appropriate, a discussion on any changes of significance which occurred since submittal of the previous application, or are anticipated to occur during the next permit cycle.

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

1. General Permit Requirements

- 1.5 A list of all water treatment or other chemical additives which are applied to, or could affect, the permitted waste stream(s). The submittal should include the name of the additive, the process to which it is applied, the dosage rate per application and frequency of application, the amount of chemical loss in the process and the amount remaining in the waste stream at the point of discharge, material safety data sheets for all additives used, as well as product labels and use instructions.
- 1.6 If the permit includes stormwater discharge authorization, or the Permittee is requesting that the reissued permit include stormwater discharge authorization: a site schematic showing stormwater discharge flow routes, locations of existing structural control measures for reducing pollutant levels in stormwater discharges or other best management practices for the control or abatement of pollutants, including any treatment systems (and a narrative description of same), all drainage and discharge structures (e.g., outfall points, infiltration areas, areas of sheet flow runoff), locations of past or present industrial activities, outdoor storage or location or disposal of significant materials; location of any stormwater monitoring stations.

2. General Requirements

General Requirements

- 2.1 Incorporation by Reference. The following applicable federal and state laws are incorporated by reference in this permit, are applicable to the Permittee, and are enforceable parts of this permit: 40 CFR pts. 122.41, 122.42, 136, 403 and 503; Minn. R. pts. 7001, 7041, 7045, 7050, 7052, 7053, 7060, and 7080; and Minn. Stat. Sec. 115 and 116.
- 2.2 Permittee Responsibility. The Permittee shall perform the actions or conduct the activity authorized by the permit in compliance with the conditions of the permit and, if required, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Agency. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item E)
- 2.3 Toxic Discharges Prohibited. Whether or not this permit includes effluent limitations for toxic pollutants, the Permittee shall not discharge a toxic pollutant except according to Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, sections 400 to 460 and Minnesota Rules 7050, 7052, 7053 and any other applicable MPCA rules. (Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp.1, item A)
- 2.4 Nuisance Conditions Prohibited. The Permittee's discharge shall not cause any nuisance conditions including, but not limited to: floating solids, scum and visible oil film, acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life, or other adverse impact on the receiving water. (Minn. R. 7050.0210 subp. 2)
- 2.5 Property Rights. This permit does not convey a property right or an exclusive privilege. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item C)
- 2.6 Liability Exemption. In issuing this permit, the state and the MPCA assume no responsibility for damage to persons, property, or the environment caused by the activities of the Permittee in the conduct of its actions, including those activities authorized, directed, or undertaken under this permit. To the extent the state and the MPCA may be liable for the activities of its employees, that liability is explicitly limited to that provided in the Tort Claims Act. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item O)
- 2.7 The MPCA's issuance of this permit does not obligate the MPCA to enforce local laws, rules, or plans beyond what is authorized by Minnesota Statutes. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp.3, item D)
- 2.8 Liabilities. The MPCA's issuance of this permit does not release the Permittee from any liability, penalty or duty imposed by Minnesota or federal statutes or rules or local ordinances, except the obligation to obtain the permit. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp.3, item A)
- 2.9 The issuance of this permit does not prevent the future adoption by the MPCA of pollution control rules, standards, or orders more stringent than those now in existence and does not prevent the enforcement of these rules, standards, or orders against the Permittee. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp.3, item B)

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.10 Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable and, if any provisions of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance are held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.
- 2.11 Compliance with Other Rules and Statutes. The Permittee shall comply with all applicable air quality, solid waste, and hazardous waste statutes and rules in the operation and maintenance of the facility.
- 2.12 Inspection and Entry. When authorized by Minn. Stat. Sec. 115.04; 115B.17, subd. 4; and 116.091, and upon presentation of proper credentials, the agency, or an authorized employee or agent of the agency, shall be allowed by the Permittee to enter at reasonable times upon the property of the Permittee to examine and copy books, papers, records, or memoranda pertaining to the construction, modification, or operation of the facility covered by the permit or pertaining to the activity covered by the permit; and to conduct surveys and investigations, including sampling or monitoring, pertaining to the construction, modification, or operation of the facility covered by the permit or pertaining to the activity covered by the permit. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp.3, item I)
- 2.13 Control Users. The Permittee shall regulate the users of its wastewater treatment facility so as to prevent the introduction of pollutants or materials that may result in the inhibition or disruption of the conveyance system, treatment facility or processes, or disposal system that would contribute to the violation of the conditions of this permit or any federal, state or local law or regulation.

Sampling

- 2.14 Representative Sampling. Samples and measurements required by this permit shall be conducted as specified in this permit and shall be representative of the discharge or monitored activity. (40 CFR 122.41 (j)(1))
- 2.15 Additional Sampling. If the Permittee monitors more frequently than required, the results and the frequency of monitoring shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or another MPCA-approved form for that reporting period. (Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, item E)
- 2.16 Certified Laboratory. A laboratory certified by the Minnesota Department of Health shall conduct analyses required by this permit. Analyses of dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, specific conductance, and total residual oxidants (chlorine, bromine) do not need to be completed by a certified laboratory but shall comply with manufacturers specifications for equipment calibration and use. (Minn. Stat. Sec. 144.97 through 144.98 and Minn. R. 4740.2010 and 4740.2050 through 4740.2120) (Minn. R. 4740.2010 and 4740.2050 through 2120)
- 2.17 Sample Preservation and Procedure. Sample preservation and test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to 40 CFR Part 136 and Minn. R. 7041.3200.
- 2.18 Equipment Calibration: Flow meters, pumps, flumes, lift stations or other flow monitoring equipment used for purposes of determining compliance with permit shall be checked and/or calibrated for accuracy at least twice annually. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, items B and C)

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.19 Maintain Records. The Permittee shall keep the records required by this permit for at least three years, including any calculations, original recordings from automatic monitoring instruments, and laboratory sheets. The Permittee shall extend these record retention periods upon request of the MPCA. The Permittee shall maintain records for each sample and measurement. The records shall include the following information (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, item C):
- a. The exact place, date, and time of the sample or measurement;
 - b. The date of analysis;
 - c. The name of the person who performed the sample collection, measurement, analysis, or calculation; and
 - d. The analytical techniques, procedures and methods used; and
 - e. The results of the analysis.
- 2.20 Completing Reports. The Permittee shall submit the results of the required sampling and monitoring activities on the forms provided, specified, or approved by the MPCA. The information shall be recorded in the specified areas on those forms and in the units specified. (Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, item D; Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, item B)

Required forms may include:

DMR Supplemental Form

Individual values for each sample and measurement must be recorded on the DMR Supplemental Form which, if required, will be provided by the MPCA. DMR Supplemental Forms shall be submitted with the appropriate DMRs. You may design and use your own supplemental form; however it must be approved by the MPCA.

Note: Required summary information **MUST** also be recorded on the DMR. Summary information that is submitted **ONLY** on the DMR Supplemental Form does not comply with the reporting requirements.

- 2.21 Submitting Reports. DMRs and Supplementals shall be submitted to:

MPCA

Attn: Discharge Monitoring Reports
520 Lafayette Road North
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194.

DMRs, DMR supplemental forms and related attachments may be electronically submitted via the MPCA Online Services Portal after authorization is approved. When electronically submitted, the paper DMR submittal requirement is waived.

DMRs and DMR Supplemental Forms shall be postmarked or electronically submitted by the 21st day of the month following the sampling period or as otherwise specified in this permit. Electronic DMR submittal must be complete on or before 11:59 PM of the 21st day of the month following the sampling period or as otherwise specified in this permit. A DMR shall be submitted for each required station even if no discharge occurred during the reporting period. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subps. 2.B and 3.H)

Other reports required by this permit shall be postmarked by the date specified in the permit to:

MPCA

Attn: WQ Submittals Center
520 Lafayette Road North
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.22 Incomplete or Incorrect Reports. The Permittee shall immediately submit an amended report or DMR to the MPCA upon discovery by the Permittee or notification by the MPCA that it has submitted an incomplete or incorrect report or DMR. The amended report or DMR shall contain the missing or corrected data along with a cover letter explaining the circumstances of the incomplete or incorrect report. (Minn. R. 7001.0150 subp. 3, item G)
- 2.23 Required Signatures. All DMRs, forms, reports, and other documents submitted to the MPCA shall be signed by the Permittee or the duly authorized representative of the Permittee. Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, item D. The person or persons that sign the DMRs, forms, reports or other documents must certify that he or she understands and complies with the certification requirements of Minn. R. 7001.0070 and 7001.0540, including the penalties for submitting false information. Technical documents, such as design drawings and specifications and engineering studies required to be submitted as part of a permit application or by permit conditions, must be certified by a registered professional engineer. (Minn. R. 7001.0540)
- 2.24 Detection Level. The Permittee shall report monitoring results below the reporting limit (RL) of a particular instrument as "<" the value of the RL. For example, if an instrument has a RL of 0.1 mg/L and a parameter is not detected at a value of 0.1 mg/L or greater, the concentration shall be reported as "<0.1 mg/L." "Non-detected," "undetected," "below detection limit," and "zero" are unacceptable reporting results, and are permit reporting violations. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, item B)

Where sample values are less than the level of detection and the permit requires reporting of an average, the Permittee shall calculate the average as follows:

- a. If one or more values are greater than the level of detection, substitute zero for all nondetectable values to use in the average calculation.
 - b. If all values are below the level of detection, report the averages as "<" the corresponding level of detection.
 - c. Where one or more sample values are less than the level of detection, and the permit requires reporting of a mass, usually expressed as kg/day, the Permittee shall substitute zero for all nondetectable values. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 2, item B)
- 2.25 Records. The Permittee shall, when requested by the Agency, submit within a reasonable time the information and reports that are relevant to the control of pollution regarding the construction, modification, or operation of the facility covered by the permit or regarding the conduct of the activity covered by the permit. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item H)
- 2.26 Confidential Information. Except for data determined to be confidential according to Minn. Stat. Sec. 116.075, subd. 2, all reports required by this permit shall be available for public inspection. Effluent data shall not be considered confidential. To request the Agency maintain data as confidential, the Permittee must follow Minn. R. 7000.1300.

Noncompliance and Enforcement

- 2.27 Subject to Enforcement Action and Penalties. Noncompliance with a term or condition of this permit subjects the Permittee to penalties provided by federal and state law set forth in section 309 of the Clean Water Act; United States Code, title 33, section 1319, as amended; and in Minn. Stat. Sec. 115.071 and 116.072, including monetary penalties, imprisonment, or both. (Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, item B)
- 2.28 Criminal Activity. The Permittee may not knowingly make a false statement, representation, or certification in a record or other document submitted to the Agency. A person who falsifies a report or document submitted to the Agency, or tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit is subject to criminal and civil penalties provided by federal and state law. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item G., 7001.1090, subps. 1, items G and H and Minn. Stat. Sec. 609.671)

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.29 Noncompliance Defense. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. (40 CFR 122.41(c))
- 2.30 Effluent Violations. If sampling by the Permittee indicates a violation of any discharge limitation specified in this permit, the Permittee shall immediately make every effort to verify the violation by collecting additional samples, if appropriate, investigate the cause of the violation, and take action to prevent future violations. If the permittee discovers that noncompliance with a condition of the permit has occurred which could endanger human health, public drinking water supplies, or the environment, the Permittee shall within 24 hours of the discovery of the noncompliance, orally notify the commissioner and submit a written description of the noncompliance within 5 days of the discovery. The written description shall include items a. through e., as listed below. If the Permittee discovers other non-compliance that does not explicitly endanger human health, public drinking water supplies, or the environment, the non-compliance shall be reported during the next reporting period to the MPCA with its Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). If no DMR is required within 30 days, the Permittee shall submit a written report within 30 days of the discovery of the noncompliance. This description shall include the following information:
- a. a description of the event including volume, duration, monitoring results and receiving waters;
 - b. the cause of the event;
 - c. the steps taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent reoccurrence of the event;
 - d. the exact dates and times of the event; and
 - e. steps taken to reduce any adverse impact resulting from the event. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3k)
- 2.31 Unauthorized Releases of Wastewater Prohibited. Except for conditions specifically described in Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, items J and K, all unauthorized bypasses, overflows, discharges, spills, or other releases of wastewater or materials to the environment, whether intentional or not, are prohibited. However, the MPCA will consider the Permittee's compliance with permit requirements, frequency of release, quantity, type, location, and other relevant factors when determining appropriate action. (40 CFR 122.41 and Minn. Stat. Sec 115.061)

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

2.32 Discovery of a release. Upon discovery of a release, the Permittee shall:

- a. Take all reasonable steps to immediately end the release.
- b. Notify the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Duty Officer at 1(800)422-0798 or (651)649-5451 (metro area) immediately upon discovery of the release. You may contact the MPCA during business hours at 1(800)657-3864 or (651)296-6300 (metro area).
- c. Recover as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible all substances and materials released or immediately take other action as may be reasonably possible to minimize or abate pollution to waters of the state or potential impacts to human health caused thereby. If the released materials or substances cannot be immediately or completely recovered, the Permittee shall contact the MPCA. If directed by the MPCA, the Permittee shall consult with other local, state or federal agencies (such as the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and/or the Wetland Conservation Act authority) for implementation of additional clean-up or remediation activities in wetland or other sensitive areas.
- d. Collect representative samples of the release. The Permittee shall sample the release for parameters of concern immediately following discovery of the release. The Permittee may contact the MPCA during business hours to discuss the sampling parameters and protocol. In addition, Fecal Coliform Bacteria samples shall be collected where it is determined by the Permittee that the release contains or may contain sewage. If the release cannot be immediately stopped, the Permittee shall consult with MPCA regarding additional sampling requirements. Samples shall be collected at least, but not limited to, two times per week for as long as the release continues.
- e. Submit the sampling results as directed by the MPCA. At a minimum, the results shall be submitted to the MPCA with the next DMR.

2.33 Upset Defense. In the event of temporary noncompliance by the Permittee with an applicable effluent limitation resulting from an upset at the Permittee's facility due to factors beyond the control of the Permittee, the Permittee has an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought by the Agency as a result of the noncompliance if the Permittee demonstrates by a preponderance of competent evidence:

- a. The specific cause of the upset;
- b. That the upset was unintentional;
- c. That the upset resulted from factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee and did not result from operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or increases in production which are beyond the design capability of the treatment facilities;
- d. That at the time of the upset the facility was being properly operated;
- e. That the Permittee properly notified the Commissioner of the upset in accordance with Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, item I; and
- f. That the Permittee implemented the remedial measures required by Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item J.

Operation and Maintenance

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.34 The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain the facilities and systems of treatment and control, and the appurtenances related to them which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. The Permittee shall install and maintain appropriate backup or auxiliary facilities if they are necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit and, for all permits other than hazardous waste facility permits, if these backup or auxiliary facilities are technically and economically feasible Minn. R. 7001.0150. subp. 3, item F.
- 2.35 In the event of a reduction or loss of effective treatment of wastewater at the facility, the Permittee shall control production or curtail its discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The Permittee shall continue this control or curtailment until the wastewater treatment facility has been restored or until an alternative method of treatment is provided. (Minn. R. 7001.1090, subp. 1, item C)
- 2.36 Solids Management. The Permittee shall properly store, transport, and dispose of biosolids, septage, sediments, residual solids, filter backwash, screenings, oil, grease, and other substances so that pollutants do not enter surface waters or ground waters of the state. Solids should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal requirements. (40 CFR 503 and Minn. R. 7041 and applicable federal and state solid waste rules)
- 2.37 Scheduled Maintenance. The Permittee shall schedule maintenance of the treatment works during non-critical water quality periods to prevent degradation of water quality, except where emergency maintenance is required to prevent a condition that would be detrimental to water quality or human health. (Minn. R. 7001.0150. subp. 3, item F and Minn. R. 7001.0150. subp. 2, item B)
- 2.38 Control Tests. In-plant control tests shall be conducted at a frequency adequate to ensure compliance with the conditions of this permit. (Minn. R. 7001.0150. subp. 3, item F and Minn. R. 7001.0150. subp. 2, item B)

Changes to the Facility or Permit

- 2.39 Permit Modifications. Except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.07, subdivisions 1 and 3, no person required by statute or rule to obtain a permit may construct, install, modify, or operate the facility to be permitted, nor shall a person commence an activity for which a permit is required by statute or rule until the agency has issued a written permit for the facility or activity. (Minn. R. 7001.0030)

Permittees that propose to make a change to the facility or discharge that requires a permit modification must follow Minn. R. 7001.0190. If the Permittee cannot determine whether a permit modification is needed, the Permittee must contact the MPCA prior to any action. It is recommended that the application for permit modification be submitted to the MPCA at least 180 days prior to the planned change.

- 2.40 No person required by statute or rule to obtain a permit may construct, install, modify, or operate the facility to be permitted except as provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 115.07, subdivisions 1 and 3, nor shall a person commence an activity for which a permit is required by statute or rule until the agency has issued a written permit for the facility or activity.
- 2.41 Plans, specifications and MPCA approval are not necessary when maintenance dictates the need for installation of new equipment, provided the equipment is the same design size and has the same design intent. For instance, a broken pipe, lift station pump, aerator, or blower can be replaced with the same design-sized equipment without MPCA approval.

If the proposed construction is not expressly authorized by this permit, it may require a permit modification. If the construction project requires an Environmental Assessment Worksheet under Minn. R. 4410, no construction shall begin until a negative declaration is issued and all approvals are received or implemented.

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

- 2.42 Report Changes. The Permittee shall give advance notice as soon as possible to the MPCA of any substantial changes in operational procedures, activities that may alter the nature or frequency of the discharge, and/or material factors that may affect compliance with the conditions of this permit. (Minn. R. 7001.0150, subp. 3, item M)
- 2.43 Chemical Additives. The Permittee shall receive prior written approval from the MPCA before increasing the use of a chemical additive authorized by this permit, or using a chemical additive not authorized by this permit, in quantities or concentrations that have the potential to change the characteristics, nature and/or quality of the discharge.

The Permittee shall request approval for an increased or new use of a chemical additive at least 60 days, or as soon as possible, before the proposed increased or new use.

This written request shall include at least the following information for the proposed additive:

- a. The process for which the additive will be used;
 - b. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which shall include aquatic toxicity, human health, and environmental fate information for the proposed additive. The aquatic toxicity information shall include at minimum the results of: a) a 48-hour LC50 or EC50 acute study for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (either Ceriodaphnia or Daphnia sp.) and b) a 96-hour LC50 acute study for rainbow trout, bluegill or fathead minnow or another North American freshwater aquatic species other than a planktonic crustacean;
 - c. A complete product use and instruction label;
 - d. The commercial and chemical names and Chemical Abstract Survey (CAS) number for all ingredients in the additive (If the MSDS does not include information on chemical composition, including percentages for each ingredient totaling to 100%, the Permittee shall contact the supplier to have this information provided); and
 - e. The proposed method of application, application frequency, concentration, and daily average and maximum rates of use. (Minn. R. 7001.0170)
- 2.44 Upon review of the information submitted regarding the proposed chemical additive, the MPCA may require additional information be submitted for consideration. This permit may be modified to restrict the use or discharge of a chemical additive and include additional influent and effluent monitoring requirements.
- Approval for the use of an additive shall not justify the exceedance of any effluent limitation nor shall it be used as a defense against pollutant levels in the discharge causing or contributing to the violation of a water quality standard.
- 2.45 MPCA Initiated Permit Modification, Suspension, or Revocation. The MPCA may modify or revoke and reissue this permit pursuant to Minn. R. 7001.0170. The MPCA may revoke without reissuance this permit pursuant to Minn. R. 7001.0180.
- 2.46 TMDL Impacts. Facilities that discharge to an impaired surface water, watershed or drainage basin may be required to comply with additional permits or permit requirements, including additional restriction or relaxation of limits and monitoring as authorized by the CWA 303(d)(4)(A) and 40 CFR 122.44.l.2.i., necessary to ensure consistency with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable US EPA approved wasteload allocations resulting from Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies.
- 2.47 Permit Transfer. The permit is not transferable to any person without the express written approval of the Agency after compliance with the requirements of Minn. R. 7001.0190. A person to whom the permit has been transferred shall comply with the conditions of the permit. (Minn. R., 7001.0150, subp. 3, item N)

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Chapter 8. Total Facility Requirements

2. General Requirements

2.48 Facility Closure. The Permittee is responsible for closure and post-closure care of the facility. The Permittee shall notify the MPCA of a significant reduction or cessation of the activities described in this permit at least 180 days before the reduction or cessation. The MPCA may require the Permittee to provide to the MPCA a facility Closure Plan for approval.

Facility closure that could result in a potential long-term water quality concern, such as the ongoing discharge of wastewater to surface or ground water, may require a permit modification or reissuance.

The MPCA may require the Permittee to establish and maintain financial assurance to ensure performance of certain obligations under this permit, including closure, post-closure care and remedial action at the facility. If financial assurance is required, the amount and type of financial assurance, and proposed modifications to previously MPCA-approved financial assurance, shall be approved by the MPCA. (Minn. Stat. Sec. 116.07, subd. 4)

2.49 Permit Reissuance. If the Permittee desires to continue permit coverage beyond the date of permit expiration, the Permittee shall submit an application for reissuance at least 180 days before permit expiration. If the Permittee does not intend to continue the activities authorized by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee shall notify the MPCA in writing at least 180 days before permit expiration.

If the Permittee has submitted a timely application for permit reissuance, the Permittee may continue to conduct the activities authorized by this permit, in compliance with the requirements of this permit, until the MPCA takes final action on the application, unless the MPCA determines any of the following (Minn. R. 7001.0040 and 7001.0160):

- a. The Permittee is not in substantial compliance with the requirements of this permit, or with a stipulation agreement or compliance schedule designed to bring the Permittee into compliance with this permit;
- b. The MPCA, as a result of an action or failure to act by the Permittee, has been unable to take final action on the application on or before the expiration date of the permit;
- c. The Permittee has submitted an application with major deficiencies or has failed to properly supplement the application in a timely manner after being informed of deficiencies.

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Surface Discharge Stations

<u>Station</u>	<u>Type of Station</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>PLS Location</u>
SD003	Effluent To Surface Water	Unit#7 Condenser Clg H2o Discharge	NW Quarter of the NW Quarter of the NE Quarter of Section 10, Township 29 North, Range 24 West
SD005	Effluent To Surface Water	RO Discharge	NW Quarter of the NW Quarter of the NE Quarter of Section 10, Township 29 North, Range 24 West

Surface Water Stations

<u>Station</u>	<u>Type of Station</u>	<u>Local Name</u>	<u>PLS Location</u>
SW001	Stream/River/Ditch, Other	Ambient River Conditions	
SW003	Stream/River/Ditch, Downstream	Edge-of-Mixing Zone	SE Quarter of the SW Quarter of the NE Quarter of Section 10, Township 29 North, Range 24 West

Xcel - Riverside Generating Plant

Limits and Monitoring Requirements

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The Permittee shall comply with the limits and monitoring requirements as specified below.

SD 003: Unit#7 Condenser Clg H2o Discharge

Parameter	Limit	Units	Limit Type	Effective Period	Sample Type	Frequency	Notes
Flow	Monitor Only	mgd	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec	Estimate	1 x Day	
Flow	Monitor Only	MG	Calendar Month Total	Jan-Dec	Estimate	1 x Day	
Plant Capacity Factor, Percent of Capacity	Monitor Only	%	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec	Measurement	1 x Day	
Temperature Difference Between Sample & Reference Point in F	5	Deg F	Monthly Average of Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	
Temperature, Water (F)	Monitor Only	Deg F	Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	

SD 005: RO Discharge

Parameter	Limit	Units	Limit Type	Effective Period	Sample Type	Frequency	Notes
Flow	Monitor Only	mgd	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec	Estimate	1 x Day	
Flow	Monitor Only	MG	Calendar Month Total	Jan-Dec	Estimate	1 x Day	
Mercury, Total (as Hg)	Monitor Only	ng/L	Daily Average	Jan-Jun, Jul-Dec	Grab	1 x Half Year	
Oil & Grease, Total Recoverable (Hexane Extraction)	15.0	mg/L	Calendar Quarter Average	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Quarter	
Oil & Grease, Total Recoverable (Hexane Extraction)	20.0	mg/L	Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Quarter	
pH, Field	9.0	SU	Instantaneous Maximum	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Month	
pH, Field	6.0	SU	Instantaneous Minimum	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Month	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Monitor Only	kg/day	Daily Average	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Quarter	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Monitor Only	mg/L	Daily Average	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Quarter	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	30.0	mg/L	Calendar Month Average	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Month	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	Monitor Only	kg/day	Calendar Year To Date Total	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Month	
Solids, Total Suspended (TSS)	100	mg/L	Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Grab	1 x Month	

SW 001: Ambient River Conditions

Parameter	Limit	Units	Limit Type	Effective Period	Sample Type	Frequency	Notes
Temperature, Water (F)	Monitor Only	Deg F	Calendar Month Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	
Temperature, Water (F)	Monitor Only	Deg F	Monthly Average of Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	

SW 003: Edge-of-Mixing Zone

Parameter	Limit	Units	Limit Type	Effective Period	Sample Type	Frequency	Notes
Temperature, Water (F)	Monitor Only	Deg F	Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	

Permit Issued:
Permit Expires:

Xcel - Riverside Generating Plant
Limits and Monitoring Requirements

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Permit #: MN0000892

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The Permittee shall comply with the limits and monitoring requirements as specified below.

SW 003: Edge-of-Mixing Zone

Parameter	Limit	Units	Limit Type	Effective Period	Sample Type	Frequency	Notes
Temperature, Water (F)	86	Deg F	Monthly Average of Daily Maximum	Jan-Dec	Measurement, Continuous	1 x Day	